

subject to damage by freezing weather. Severe freezes are not, however, of yearly occurrence in the districts named, but occur, on an average, about once in five years.

Heavy snowfalls in December are of rare occurrence in the United States.

PROF. M. H. YERBY.

By F. P. CHAFFEE, Section Director.

It is with deep regret that I announce the loss of a valuable cooperator in the work of the Weather Bureau by the death of Prof. M. H. Yerby, voluntary observer at Greensboro, Ala., on November 10, 1900, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Professor Yerby was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., June 19, 1828. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He graduated from the University of Alabama, and soon afterward adopted teaching as a profession, which he followed about forty-five years. In 1858 he moved to Greensboro, where he resided continuously during the remainder of his life. He was the voluntary observer at that place from January, 1888, up to the time that he was taken down with the brief illness which ended his life. There is not a single break in his very accurate meteorological record during nearly thirty years of work as a voluntary observer. His work will be of great value to the Bureau in determining the average climatic conditions of the locality in which he resided, and his fidelity to this work, which he assumed voluntarily and performed gratuitously, is indeed worthy of emulation.

Mr. W. E. W. Yerby, son of Professor Yerby, has kindly consented to continue the good work of his father in keeping up the voluntary record at Greensboro.

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY.

W. F. R. PHILLIPS, in charge of Library, etc.

The subjoined list of titles has been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers or other communications bearing on meteorology or cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of the meteorological contents of all the journals from which it has been compiled; it shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau:

- Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau. Braunschweig. 15 Jahrg.*
Angstrom, Knut. Intensität der Sonnenstrahlung in verschiedenen Höhen, nach Untersuchungen auf Tenerifa 1895 und 1896. P. 649.
Geographische Zeitschrift. Leipzig. 6 Jahrg.
Koepen, W. Versuche einer Klassifikation der Klima, vorzugsweise nach ihren Beziehungen zur Pflanzenwelt. (Schluss.) P. 657.
Gaea. Leipzig. 37 Jahrg.
Klein, [H. J.] Die Erforschung der hohen Schichten der Atmosphäre und ihre Bedeutung. P. 11.
Weiler, W. Ueber Blitzableiter. P. 23.
Memoria della Soc. deg. Spettroscopisti Ital. Catania. Vol. 29.
Tacchini, P. ed Rizzo, A. Eclisse totale di sole del 28 Maggio. 1900. P. 111.
Philosophical Magazine. London. Vol. 1. 6th Series.
Barton, E. H. Refraction of Sound by Wind. P. 159.
Rayleigh, Lord. Spectroscopic Notes concerning the Gases of the Atmosphere. P. 100.
Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles. Genève. Quatrième Période. Tome 10.
Tommasina, Thomas. Sur l'étude des orages lointains par l'électroradiophone. P. 513.
Jacquet. Nouvelles recherches sur l'action physiologique du climat d'altitude. P. 580.
Gautier, R. Résumé météorologique de l'année 1899 pour Genève et le grand Saint Bernard. V. Pluie et neige. P. 539.
Sarasin, Ed. Oscillations du lac des Quatre-Cantons. P. 600.
La Nature. Paris. 29me année.
Grafigny, H. de. La navigation aérienne en 1900. P. 103.

Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Wien. Heft 11.

- Bjerknes, V.** Räumlicher Gradient und Cirkulation. P. 481.
Wolny, E. Ueber den Einfluss der Pflanzendecken auf die Wasserführung der Flüsse. P. 491.
Müller, W. Ueber die Beobachtung von Irrlichtern. P. 505.
Polis, P. Das meteorologische Observatorium Aachen. P. 515.
 — Der Meteorologen-Kongress in Paris. P. 516.
H[ann], J. Die meteorologischen und erdmagnetischen Ergebnisse der antarktischen Expedition des Jahres 1899–1900. P. 519.
Arctowski, Henrik. Notiz über die während der Ueberwinterung der belgischen antarktischen Expedition beobachteten Südlichter. P. 522.
 — Zahl der Frosttage in Greenwich. P. 522.
Erzherzog Ferdinand IV. Meteorfall? P. 523.
Dankelman, v. Regenfall in Neu-Guinea. P. 523.
Rotch, L. Ballon und Drache. P. 524.
Henry, A. J. Tod durch Blitzschlag im Jahre 1899.
Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Vol. 17..
Cornish, Vaughan. Formation of Wave Surfaces in Sand. P. 1.
Ciel et Terre. Bruxelles. 21me année.
Arctowski, H. Aurore australe mouvementée. P. 501.
Marchand, E. et Fabre, L. A. L'action de la rotation terrestre sur l'orientation des cours d'eau. P. 506.
Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences. Paris. Tome 131.
Chauveau, A. B. Sur la variation diurne de l'électricité atmosphérique. P. 1298.
Science. New York. N. S. Vol. 13.
[Thurston], R. H. Frictional Effect of Railway Trains on the Air. P. 115.
Nature. London. Vol. 63.
Wood, R. W. Artificial Representation of a Total Solar Eclipse. P. 250.

RECORDS BY THE KITE CORPS AT BAYONNE, N. J.

Communicated by Dr. W. H. MITCHELL, Secretary to the Corps.

Herewith we present our fourth semiannual tabulated record of temperatures obtained from thermometers carried up by the kites of our corps. These thermometer records are obtained at every ascension, no matter what other experiment we may have in view.

We now have the use of a building, 15 by 25 feet, in which we have established a station, and daily records are taken. We have quite a physical laboratory to assist us in our work.

All our field outfit is mounted, so that when at work we are so mobile that we frequently move our base several hundred feet, while our kites may be 2,000 feet high, to avoid the obstructions of buildings, trees, and telegraph lines occasioned by a change in wind direction after we have made an ascension.

Besides our meteorological records, the most interesting and attractive experiment of the past six months was made during ascension No. 136, when six pairs of carrier pigeons were released from a trap under the carrier. * * * These birds took instantaneous flight from an altitude of 800 feet for their home cote, holding the altitude at which released.

We have to obtain our essentials and apparatus slowly, being hampered by a lack of funds, but hope eventually to have a steam reel in service, when we will push for higher altitudes. At present we can not subject ourselves to the strain and labor of winding in the long lines that would be necessary to attain even 10,000 feet.

We invite correspondence with foreign stations on kite work, and will reciprocate favors and exchange results.

The reader will notice that the maximum and minimum temperatures attributed to certain ascensions (e. g., February 21, March 21, 24, 31, etc., as marked with a ||) appear to be reversed in the columns as published. These are printed exactly as given in Mr. Mitchell's manuscript. As it appeared likely that these were cases in which the temperature at the reel or ground was lower than the temperature at the kite, the Editor inquired of Mr. Mitchell and received the following reply: